

# Power Management Switch ICs for PCs and Digital Consumer Products





# Load Switch ICs for Portable Equipment

# BD6528HFV,BD6529GUL

No.11029ECT19

## Description

Power switch for memory card Slot (BD6528HFV, BD6529GUL) is a high side switch IC having one circuit of N-channel Power MOSFET. This switch IC achieves ON resistance of  $100m\Omega$  with BD6529GUL; and  $110m\Omega$  with BD6528HFV. Operations from low input voltage (VIN $\leq$ 2.7V) is possible; made for use of various switch applications. BD6524HFV is available in a space-saving HVSOF6 package. BD6529GUL is available in a space-saving VCSP-6 package.

### Features

- 1) Single channel of Low On-Resistance (Typ. =  $100m\Omega$ ) N-channel MOSFET built in
- 2) 500mA output current
- 3) Low voltage switch capability
- 4) Soft-start function
- 5) Output discharge circuit
- 6) Reverse current flow blocking at switch off
- 7) HVSOF6 package for BD6528HFV VCSP50L1 package for BD6529GUL

### Applications

Memory card slots of Mobile phone, Digital still camera, PDA, MP3 player, PC, etc.

### Line up matrix

Part Number	ON resistance	Output current	Discharge circuit	Logic Control Input	Package
BD6528HFV	110m Ω	500mA	0	High	HVSOF6 1.6 x 3.0 mm
BD6529GUL	100mΩ	500mA	0	High	VCSP50L1 1.5 x 1.0 mm

# Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	VDD	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
VIN voltage	Vin	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
EN voltage	VEN	-0.3 ~ VDD + 0.3	<b>V</b>
VOUT voltage	Vout	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 <b>~</b> 150	°C
Dower dissination	Pd	849 *1 (BD6528HFV)	mW
Power dissipation	Fü	575 *2 (BD6529GUL)	IIIVV

<sup>\*1</sup> Mounted on 70mm \* 70mm \* 1.6mm Glass-epoxy PCB. Derating: 6.8mW /°C at Ta > 25°C

# Operating conditions

Porturning Contained in							
Parameter	Symbol		Unit				
Farameter	Symbol	Min. Typ.		Max.	Offic		
Operating voltage	VDD	2.7	3.3	4.5	V		
Switch input voltage	VIN	0	1.2	2.7	V		
Operation temperature	TOPR	-25	25	85	°C		
Output current	ILO	0	-	500	mA		

<sup>\*2</sup> Mounted on 50mm \* 58mm \* 1.75mm Glass-epoxy PCB. Derating: 4.6mW / °C at Ta > 25°C

<sup>\*</sup> This product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.

Operation is not guaranteed.

# Electrical characteristics

OBD6528HFV(unless otherwise specified, VDD =3.3V, VIN = 1.2V, Ta =  $25^{\circ}$ C)

Parameter	Symbol	Symbol			- Unit	Condition
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Ullit	Condition
[Current consumption]						
Operating current	IDD	-	20	30	μA	VEN = 1.2V
Standby current	ISTB	-	0.01	1	μA	VEN = 0V
[I/O]						
CN input voltage	VENH	1.2	-	-	V	High level input
EN input voltage	VENL	-	-	0.4	V	Low level input
EN input current	IEN	-1	-	1	μA	VEN = 0V or VEN = 1.2V
[Power switch]						
On-resistance	Ron	-	110	-	mΩ	IOUT = 500mA
Switch leakage current	ILEAK	-	0.01	10	μA	VEN = 0V, VOUT = 0V
Output rise time	Ton1	-	0.5	1	ms	RL = $10\Omega$ , Vout $10\% \rightarrow 90\%$
Output turn-on time	Ton2	-	0.6	2	ms	RL = 10 $\Omega$ , VEN High $\rightarrow$ VOUT 90%
Output fall time	Toff1	-	1	20	μs	RL = $10\Omega$ , Vout $90\% \rightarrow 10\%$
Output turn-off time	Toff2	-	15	100	μs	RL = $10\Omega$ , VEN Low $\rightarrow$ VOUT $10\%$
[Discharge circuit]						
Discharge on-resistance	Rdisc	-	70	110	Ω	IOUT = -1mA, VEN = 0V
Parameter	IDISC	-	15	20	mA	Vout = 3.3V, VEN = 0V

OBD6529GUL(unless otherwise specified, VDD =3.3V, VIN = 1.2V, Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits		- Unit	Condition	
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic	Condition
[Current consumption]						
Operating current	IDD	-	20	30	μA	VEN = 1.2V
Standby current	ISTB	-	0.01	1	μΑ	VEN = 0V
[I/O]						
EN input voltage	VENH	1.2	-	-	V	High level input
EN Input voltage	VENL	-	-	0.4	V	Low level input
EN input current	len	-1	-	1	μΑ	VEN = 0V or VEN = 1.2V
[Power switch]						
On Resistance	Ron	-	100	-	mΩ	IOUT = 500mA
Switch leakage current	ILEAK	ı	0.01	10	μA	VEN = 0V, VOUT = 0V
Output turn on rise time	Ton1	-	0.5	1	ms	RL = $10\Omega$ , Vout $10\% \rightarrow 90\%$
Output turn on time	Ton2	ı	0.6	2	ms	RL = $10\Omega$ , VEN High $\rightarrow$ VOUT 90%
Output turn off fall time	Toff1	-	0.1	4	μs	RL = $10\Omega$ , Vout $90\% \rightarrow 10\%$
Output turn off time	Toff2	-	1	6	μs	RL = $10\Omega$ , VEN Low $\rightarrow$ VOUT $10\%$
[Discharge circuit]						
Discharge on-resistance	Rdisc	-	70	110	Ω	IOUT = -1mA, VEN = 0V
Discharge current	Idisc	-	15	20	mA	VOUT = 3.3V, VEN = 0V

# ●Test circuit

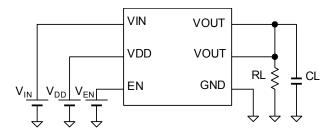


Fig.1 Measurement circuit

# ●Switch output turn ON/OFF timing

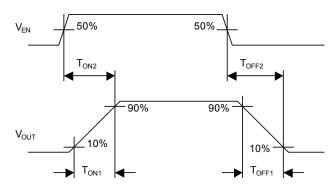


Fig.2 Timing diagrams

### ●Reference data

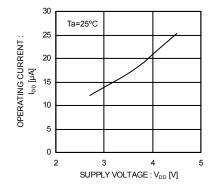


Fig.3 Operating current EN enable

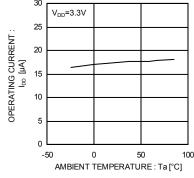


Fig.4 Operating current EN enable

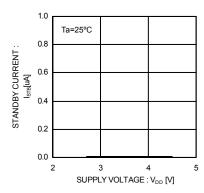


Fig.5 Standby current EN disable

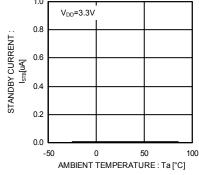


Fig.6 Standby current EN disable

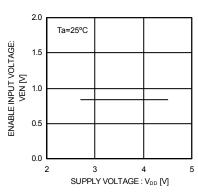


Fig.7 EN input voltage

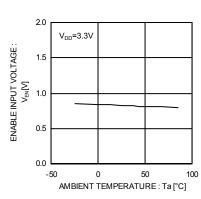


Fig.8 EN input voltage

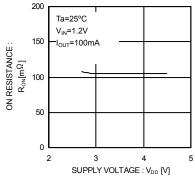


Fig.9 On-resistance vs. VDD (BD6528HFV)

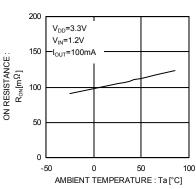


Fig.10 On-resistance vs. temperature (BD6528HFV)

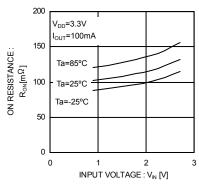


Fig.11 On-resistance vs. VIN (BD6528HFV)

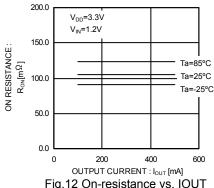


Fig.12 On-resistance vs. IOUT (BD6528HFV)

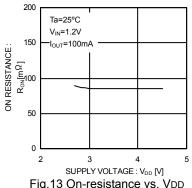


Fig.13 On-resistance vs. VDD (BD6529GUL)

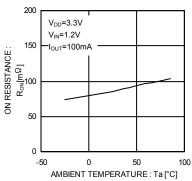
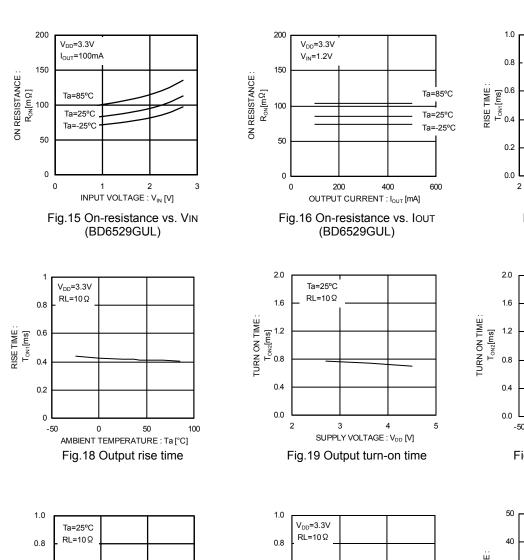
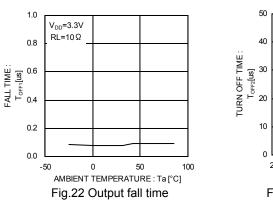


Fig.14 On-resistance vs. temperature (BD6529GUL)





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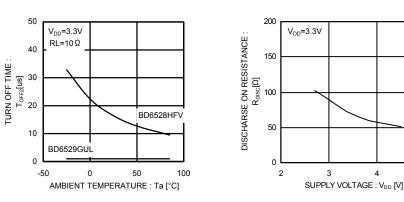
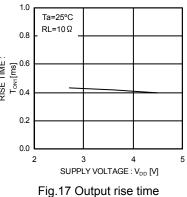


Fig.24 Output turn-off time Fig.25 Discharge on-resistance



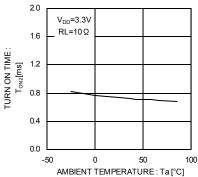


Fig.20 Output turn-on time

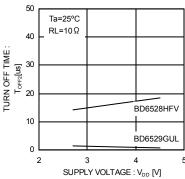


Fig.23 Output turn-off time

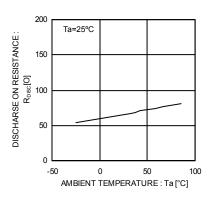


Fig.26 Discharge on-resistance

FALL TIME: T<sub>OFF1</sub>[us]

0.2

0.0

2

SUPPLY VOLTAGE : V<sub>DD</sub> [V] Fig.21 Output fall time

### Waveform data

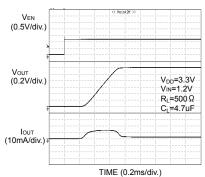


Fig.27 Output turn-on response BD6528HFV

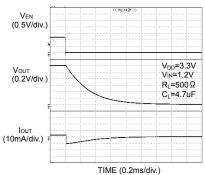


Fig.28 Output turn-off response BD6528HFV

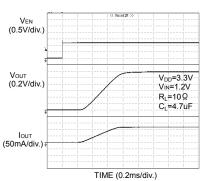


Fig.29 Output turn-on response BD6528HFV

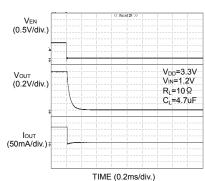


Fig.30 Output turn-off response BD6528HFV

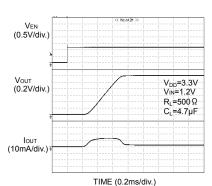


Fig.31 Output turn-on response BD6529GUL

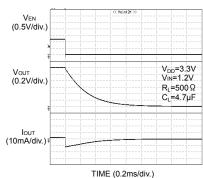


Fig.32 Output turn-off response BD6529GUL

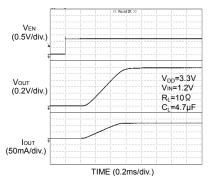


Fig.33 Output turn-on response BD6529GUL

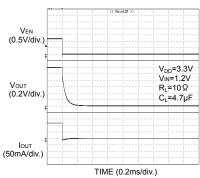


Fig.34 Output turn-off response BD6529GUL

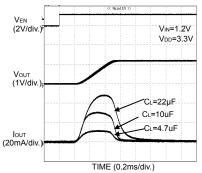
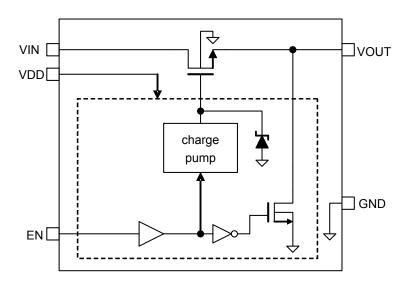


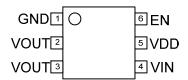
Fig.35 Rush current response

# ●Block diagram



B VIN VOUT VOUT
A VDD EN GND
1 2 3

BD6529GUL (Bottom view)



BD6528HFV (Top view)

Fig.36 Block diagram

Fig.37 Pin configuration

# ●Pin description

- accompact		
Pin number	Pin name	Pin function
1 (A3)	GND	Ground
2, 3 (B2, B3)	VOUT	Switch output (connect each pin externally)
4 (B1)	VIN	Switch input
5 (A1)	VDD	Power supply (for switch control and drive circuit)
6 (A2)	EN	Enable input (Active-High Switch on input)

# ●I/O equivalent circuit

Pin name	Pin number	Equivalent circuit
EN	6 (A2)	VDD EN D
VIN VOUT	4 (B1) 2, 3 (B2, B3)	VIN

### Operation description

### 1. Switch operation

Each VIN and VOUT pins are connected to MOSFET's drain and source. By setting EN input to High level, the internal charge pump operates and turns on MOSFET.

When MOSFET is turned on, the switch becomes bidirectional characteristics. Consequently, in case of VIN < VOUT, the current is flowing from VOUT to VIN.

Since there is no parasitic diode between switch's drain and source, it prevents the reverse current flow from VOUT to VIN during switch off stage.

### 2. Output discharge circuit

Discharge circuit operates when switch is off. When discharge circuit operates,  $70\Omega$  (Typ.) resistor is connected between VOUT pin and GND pin. This discharges the electrical charge quickly.

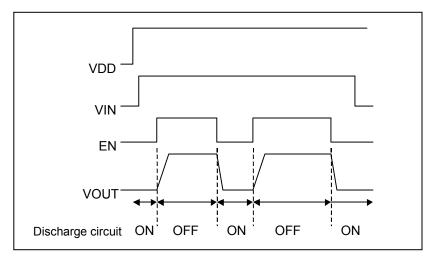


Fig.38 Operation timing

# Application circuit example

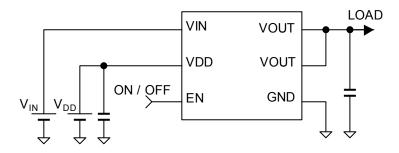


Fig.39 Application circuit example

\* This application circuit does not guarantee its operation.
When the external circuit constant, etc. is changed, be sure to consider adequate margins; by taking into account external parts and/or IC's dispersion including not only static characteristics, but also transient characteristics.

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# Power dissipation characteristics

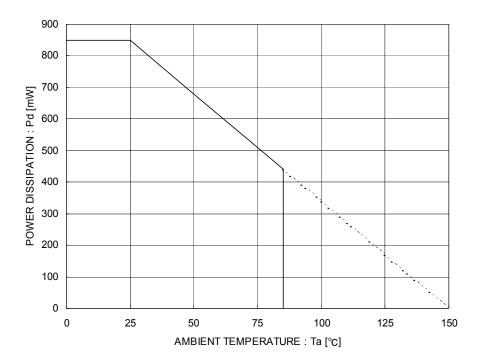


Fig.40 Power dissipation curve (Pd-Ta Curve) (HVSOF6 package)

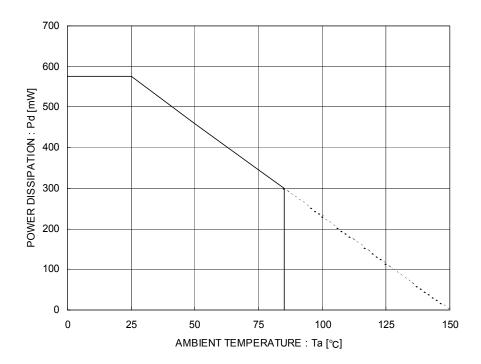


Fig.41 Power dissipation curve (Pd-Ta Curve) (VCSP50L1 package)

### Notes foe use

### (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.

### (2) Power supply and GND line

Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines. Pay attention to the interference by common impedance of layout pattern when there are plural power supplies and GND lines. Especially, when there are GND pattern for small signal and GND pattern for large current included the external circuits, separate each GND pattern. Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. At the same time, in order to use a capacitor, thoroughly check to be sure the characteristics of the capacitor to be used present no problem including the occurrence of capacity dropout at a low temperature, thus determining the constant.

### (3) GND voltage

Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.

### (4) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting

In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.

### (5) Operation in strong electromagnetic field

Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.

### (6) Input terminals

In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals, such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.

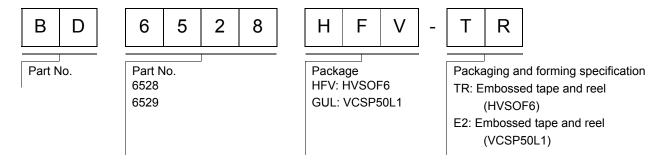
# (7) External capacitor

In order to use a ceramic capacitor as the external capacitor, determine the constant with consideration given to a degradation in the nominal capacitance due to DC bias and changes in the capacitance due to temperature, etc.

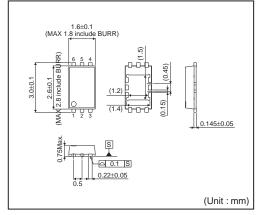
### (8) Thermal design

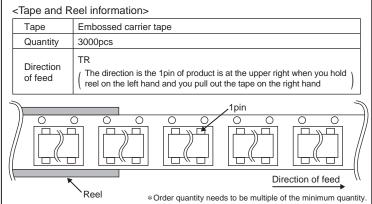
Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the power dissipation (PD) in actual states of use.

# Ordering part number

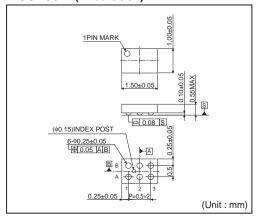


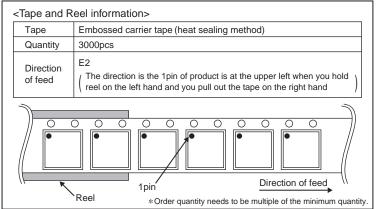
### **HVSOF6**





# VCSP50L1(BD6529GUL)





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